

THE Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9625.

EDINBURGH,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1783.

ALEX^R. INGRAM, head of the College Wynd, Edinburgh, will begin his two Summer Classes for MATHEMATICS, on Tuesday the 2d of JUNE — And,

On Wednesday the 4th of JUNE, he will begin a Class of GEOGRAPHY. N. B. He has also Classes for ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, and the several Branches of PRACTICAL MATHEMATICS.

I hereby certify, That I attended an examination of Candidates for the Mathematical School at Dunbar, in October 1779, by desire of the Provost of that place; at which Mr ALEX. INGRAM, Teacher of Mathematics in Edinburgh, and two other candidates, presented themselves; who underwent a long questionnary examination, and were likewise tried by exercises proposed in writing: — That I was well satisfied of the proficiency of the said Mr INGRAM, in various branches of Mathematics, both theoretical and practical, and with the accuracy and clearness of expression which he discovered at the examination. In consequence of which, in concurrence with Mr ALEX. GIBSON, of the Academy of Perth, the only other examiner, I returned, to the Provost and Council of Dunbar, a recommendation in favour of the said Mr INGRAM. — As the office was, nevertheless, disposed on otherwise (for reasons to me unknown), I think it incumbent on me to grant this testimonial, in justice to the merit which Mr INGRAM exhibited on that occasion.

(Signed) ROBERT HAMILTON, Professor of Nat. Phil. Aberdeen.

Edinburgh, Sept. 12, 1780.

EDINBURGH FRIENDLY INSURANCE,

Newcastle upon Tyne Fire-Office.

For Insuring Houses, Buildings, Goods, Wards, and Merchandise, from loss or damage by fire.

THE advantages resulting to the Public from Offices of Insurance from fire, have greatly extended them, and most of the principal towns in England now possess an Insurance Office. — The number and property of the Inhabitants of the town of Newcastle, and the extent of its commercial concerns, certainly entitle it to a similar establishment; and the proprietors of this Office hope that their responsibility as Insurers, and the punctuality and honour with which their engagements shall be fulfilled, will secure to them the encouragement of the Public, and particularly of the inhabitants of the northern parts of the kingdom.

Orders for this Office are received by DAVID PATERSON, at his Insurance Office, Parliament Square, Edinburgh; (formerly at the head of the Old Assembly Close) where the proposals may be seen, and lists of the proprietors, amongst whom are the proprietors of two of the Newcastle Banks.

Persons changing from other Offices to this, will have their policies gratis. — The policies will be delivered a few days after the orders are received.

EDINBURGH, 7th May 1783.

EDINBURGH FRIENDLY INSURANCE,

13th May, 1783.

WHEREAS the General Meeting of the Society of the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance against Losses by fire, held in Mary's Chapel, the 22d January last, appointed a dividend of ten per cent on the original stock, to be made at the term of Whitsunday next, to such of the Proprietors as have paid up their premiums. — Notice is hereby given to these Proprietors, that the said dividend will begin to be paid on Thursday the 13th day of May, and will continue to be paid on Wednesday and Thursday every week thereafter, till all is paid off; on which days attendance will be given at the office, from ten forenoon, till two afternoon. Such Proprietors as cannot call at the office, to sign receipts, must give a mandate to some person to receive payment, and sign for them.

As the transfer books of this Society stand but until the first of August next, therefore, if any person has right to a premium insured, but which is not registered in the Society's books, he is desired, by a letter addressed to the Cashier, to notify the same; otherwise the dividend will conform to the regulations of the Society, to be paid to the person who upon the books stands proprietor thereof.

Notice is hereby further given, in terms of the recommendations of the General Meeting of the Society, that it is expected, such of the Proprietors whose premiums are bonded, will now, upon this dividend being paid to their credit in account, pay up the balance remaining upon their bonds.

EDINBURGH FRIENDLY INSURANCE,

May 13. 1783.

THE Annual Premiums due upon Insurances in this Office, at the present term of Whitsunday, are desired to be paid up immediately, as by neglecting the payment fifteen days after the term day, the benefit of the policy expires.

Persons insured will please also notice, that by the late act of Parliament, charging a duty of One Shilling and Sixpence upon every hundred pounds insured; the duty on all insurances payable at this term, whether annual or seven year policies, is from the 24th June 1782, to Whitsunday 1784, conform to which receipts will be granted at the Office.

The Society of the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance against Loss and Damage by fire, was one of the first institutions of the kind in Britain. — At their original establishment, they limited their insurances to the city of Edinburgh and its environs. But in the year 1767, being possessed of a sufficient capital for extending the benefit of their insurances through Scotland, they issued proposals to that effect.

The Society flatter themselves, that they have given full satisfaction to all concerned; and while they thank the Public for the liberal share of their favour they have hitherto experienced, they beg leave to assure them, that no attention shall be spared, to merit the continuance of it; more particularly, by a punctual and ready discharge of all claims upon the Office.

Persons changing their insurances from any other office into this, will be allowed their policies gratis.

SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLESHIRE.

TO be SOLD, the Estate of DUNTRON, and OIB, in Argyleshire. The Farm of URQUHART, lying on the west side, and very near to the town of Dunfermline, possessed by Robert Taylor, William Anderson, and David Christy, consisting of 234 acres, and divided into 18 parts. There is a complete steading of offices lately built, and the greatest part of the Farm has been under proper cultivation, and is in good order, and 27 acres of it is in fallow this season.

The Farm will either be let altogether or in separate lots or parks as tenants shall offer, and for such number of years as can be agreed upon, not exceeding 19 years from Martinmas 1783. There is no less than five good and easy communications to and from the populous town of Dunfermline, which is a ready market for the produce of the Farm, and where dung can be got in plenty; and there are several limeworks in the neighbourhood.

Robert Taylor, one of the tenants, will show the grounds, and proposals in writing given in to Mr Beaton at Lochgelly.

To be LET by public roup, within the house of Mrs Wood vintner in Kelso, on Friday the 43d day of May current, between the hours of eleven and twelve forenoon, and to be entered to at Whitsunday next 1783.

THE FARM of CLACKMAE, and FARM of SORROWLESSFIELD, both lying a few miles south of Leader, within the parish of Melrose, and shire of Roxburgh. The farm of Clackmae contains above 900 acres, and the other is also of large contents. They are well adapted both to corn and pasture, and may be much improved by lime, a suitable manure to the ground, and accessible by the great turnpike road by Leader, which runs through both farms.

James Fisher at Clackmae will show the marches of the farms; and persons intending to take the farms, or either of them, may apply to Thomas Cockburn writer to the signet, or James Potts writer in Kelso.

To be Sold, by public voluntary roup and sale, within the George Tavern in Dumfries, upon Wednesday the 4th day of June next, between the hours of four and six afternoon.

The LANDS of AUCHINHAY,

With the Pertinents, lying in the parish of Borgue, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, consisting of about 320 acres, mostly arable, and well inclosed, and which have been well manured by marl, whereof there is still a considerable quantity in the ground. The situation is agreeable, in a fine open country, within three miles of the port and harbour of Kirkcudbright, and a mile or two distant from the great military road leading to Port-Patrick. There is a good house, of two storeys, on the ground, covered with slate. The rent is about 60 l. yearly, but at the end of the present lease, which expires at Whitsunday 1786, the rent will double, if not triple; being presently forfeit at about 140 l. as the heritor is informed, but which the tenant, for obvious reasons, endeavours to conceal from the proprietor, who resides in England.

The progress of rents, which is clear and unexceptionable, and articles and conditions of roup, to be seen in the hands of John Syme writer to the signet, or William Gordon, Esq; of Campbellton, at Kirkcudbright.

The title-deeds are clear, and with the tacks, are in the hands of John Moir writer to the signet, who, and Duncan Campbell writer to the inventory, will inform as to other particulars. John Campbell schoolmaster at Duntroun, will show that estate, and John Campbell at Tayloch will show the estate of Oib.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of THOMAS MEIN, late Portioner and Brewer in Newstead, and JOHN MEIN his Son, late Merchant in Melrose.

HAT intimation was made to them in the Edinburgh newspaper, to lodge vouchers and affidavits upon their respective debts due by the said Thomas or John Mein, in the hands of William Craig, writer in Galashiels; and as several of the Creditors have not as yet lodged their claims, according to the above intimation, notice is hereby given for all the Creditors to lodge their vouchers, &c. in the hands of the said William Craig, betwixt and the 1st of June next; otherwise a dividend will be made of the subject, then recovered, among the creditors who are entitled. This is the last intimation accordingly.

MAY 12, 1783.

WILLIAM CRAIG.

Flour, Barley, & Corn Mills, and Lands to Let.

THE MILLS of WESTMILL of KIRKCALDY, with the Mill Lands; also, the Mill and Lands of BALWEARIE, all lying in the parish of Abbotshall, and shire of Fife, to be LET, for such number of years as may be agreed on, and entered to at Martinmas next.

The Westmill lies within two miles of the harbour of Kinghorn, and one mile of Kiskealdy harbour. The Flour Mill was rebuilt last year, upon the most improved plan, and is one of the best in Scotland; the wheel is 22 feet diameter, and plentifully supplied with water. The situation is in every respect convenient for the high extensive consumption, either for the home or exportation trade; and farther reservoirs of water and granaries will be erected by the proprietor on reasonable terms, if they shall be judged necessary by the tacksman.

The Mill and Lands of Balwearie lie very near the Westmill; and, as there is not much land at present let along with the Westmill, the farm of Balwearie Mill is proposed to be LET along with the Westmill and the Mill of Balwearie tank, and the affriction thrown upon the Westmill. The Westmill has at present a very considerable affriction, which, with its local situation, is well worth the attention of a man of capital.

For particulars, apply to William Ferguson of Raith, Esq; the proprietor, or James Smith, writer to the signet.

LANDS TO BE SOLD by Private Bargain,

In the county of Berwick, and Parish of Coldingham.

And entered to at Whitsunday 1783.

THE LANDS and Estate of MOORHALL, formerly part of the lands of Hillend, containing 164 acres and a half, English measure, all inclosed and subdivided with ditch and hedge. The lands are in the possession of John Constable the proprietor, all improved, pleasantly situated and command a fine prospect of the country. They lie just upon the post road, within two miles of Coldingham, nine miles of Berwick upon Tweed, and three miles of Eyemouth, where plenty of lime is to be had at a reasonable price. There is a very neat mansion-house on the estate, with a complete set of offices. The lands hold of Mr Home of Wedderburn, and pay an yearly feu-duty of 7 d. Sterling.

For particulars apply to the proprietor, attorney in Berwick, or to Thomas Johnson of Templehall, one of Mr Constable's trustees, who has power to conclude a bargain; and the title-deeds of the lands may be seen in the hands of Adam Watson writer in Dunse.

Judicial Sale of Lands in Ayrshire.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 10th day of June 1783, between the hours of four and six afternoon before the Lord Sheriff.

All and Whole the Lands of MILL AUCHENLONGFORD, the Lands of BURNSHIELS, and the Lands of BURNTHOUSE, with the teinds and pertinents of the same, lying within the parish of Sorn, and shire of Ayr, which lately belonged to the deceased James Peddie of Auchenlongford, holding feu of a subject superior for payment of an yearly feu-duty of 5 s. Sterling, and other usual casualties of superiority.

The proven free yearly rent of these lands is 54 l. 10 s. Sterling, and the price at which they are to be exposed, put thereon by the Court of Session, is 1144 l. 10 s. Sterling, being twenty-one years purchase.

The conditions of roup, and progress of rents, are in the hands of George Kirkpatrick depute-clerk of Session; and further information may be had by applying to Adam Bell writer in Edinburgh.

By Adjournment.

SALE OF THE ESTATE OF ORCHARDTON,

In the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 25th day of June next, the roup to begin at five o'clock afternoon.

All and whole, the Lands and Estate of ORCHARDTON, lying in the parishes of Suite, Renick, and united parishes of Galton and Kelton, and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

This estate consists of 3267 acres of Scots measure, whereof there are 1690 acres of rich arable ground, and 1577 acres of excellent pasture. — Almost the whole estate is inclosed, and the arable farms are subdivided with good fences. The farm houses, which are timbered with the best foreign wood, and covered with slates, and office-houses, are in the very best order; most of them having been built within these three years.

The present rent of the estate is 2000 l. Sterling, after deduction of all public burdens, and by subdividing the larger farms, a considerable rise of rent might be obtained. The tenants are in general men of wealth, and are carrying on great improvements by means of lime marl, sea-shells, fleecy, &c. with which the lands are plentifully supplied.

The natural wood on this estate is extensive and valuable, and the whole of an age fit for cutting; from a late appreciation it appears, that the value of the wood is upwards of 500 l. Sterling.

Upon the lands of New Orchardton there has been lately built a large, elegant, and commodious mansion-house, with a complete set of offices, houses, and houses for labouring servants, executed in the most substantial manner. In erecting and completing which building, there has been expended upwards of 3000 l. Sterling. There is also a good garden and orchard well stocked with fruit trees.

The House of Orchardton is delightfully situated near the Bay of Hilton on the Solway Frith, and has a commanding prospect of the coast of England on the opposite shore. Within the bounds of the estate are several good harbours, fit to receive vessels of considerable burden, particularly one within 300 yards of the house of Orchardton; from the Bay near the house, the family residing there are at all seasons plentifully supplied with a variety of fish, which are taken by the servants, without difficulty, by placing nets at low water. — Among the many advantages which this estate enjoys, it may be remarked, that it lies in a country where the spring and summer are earlier than in any other in Scotland, and the cold and other disagreeable effects of the east wind are scarcely felt.

The whole estate holds of the Crown for payment of small feu, and blanch dues, and stands valued in the cens-books at 1047 l. Scots, which, with two forty shilling lands of old extent, entitles the proprietor to four freehold qualifications.

The up-lease price of the estate is proposed to be only 24,000 l. Sterling, which, taking into consideration the value of the woods, and of the house and offices, is little more than twenty years purchase of the present free rent.

For further particulars enquire at the proprietor at Orchardton house, William Keith accountant in Edinburgh, or at James Baillie at the Stamp Office, who will show the tacks, rental, progress of rents, and a plan and measurement of the estate. Any person inclining to treat by private bargain before the day of sale may apply as above.



In the debate on Mr Pitt's motion, on Wednesday last, Captain Luttrell said, he rose to express his wish that the contents of the Yorkshire, the Sussex, the Chichester, and, in short, of all of those other petitions, which solicited a general reform in the representation of this country, might be severed from the rest, because he was sure they merited the most serious attention of the House, as they spoke the true, the genuine, and the natural voice of the people; but he was equally persuaded, that those petitions, which seemed most to be espoused by the Right Honourable mover, which he had blended with the others, that sought but for local advantages, and partial reformation, militated directly against the interests, and against the wishes of the people, and ought to be rejected; therefore he considered the motion as one of the most important ones that ever was agitated in any House of Parliament; and in the event of its success, he thought, would be attended with greater hazard to the constitutional existence of this country, than if all the powers of Europe were combined in arms against it, had dispossessed us of every foreign dominion, and reduced us to the degree of a petty state. Nay, were they to carry depredations into the very heart of this island, and render us tributary to some Catholic Monarch, we should defend the constitution as it is now by law established, and guard it against innovation from our natural enemies, to the last acre of our territory, and to the last drop of our blood; then, shall we be amused and persuaded to think, that, because the plan originated amongst ourselves, and is carried by progressive degrees into execution, that it will prove less destructive and disgraceful in the end? He said, the noble tree of our glorious constitution, nursed with all the care, the industry, and wisdom of our ancestors, and which flourished for many ages, was left to us in beauty sufficient to excite the envy and admiration of all the world. Our predecessors beheld it as a sensitive plant, which, to touch but a fibre of, would cause the whole to shrink. It was left for modern political artists to prune and to lop its most expanded branches; and now they would have us believe, that by cutting more suckers from the root, it will produce better shoots; but the experiments lately made have served to prejudice rather than to improve the plant; and much as he respected the abilities and ingenuity of its present principal manager, he doubted his skill being equal to the restoration of its lost vigour. Supposing he professed the intention to attempt it. Surely the partial remedy which was now intended to be applied to its imperfections, (to judge of it from the Right Honourable mover's own avowal, as well as from the conduct and professions of many great men, and by the resolutions of various associations) might tend to demolish the constitution root and branch, by establishing a most dangerous aristocracy; for if we continue a work, which, in his opinion, was most impolitically and unjustly begun last year, when we overpoised the weight in favour of the Lords and great Commoners, and should now add to it, by an encroachment of county, and an extension of borough franchise and representation, we shall enable them to contend for power with the Crown, or to obtain its favour, by sacrificing the most valuable rights of the people, and we may not then find it so easy to regain our lost liberty, as it has been to persuade his Majesty to relinquish much of his just prerogative. But he said, the object of the people's pursuit was not to be attained or qualified by any partial or moderate reform. They claim the rights which they derive from the original institution of representation, and declare, that no decrees, judgments, or acts of Parliament, can impair or annul them; but that we must recur to the first principles of the constitution as the only measure to effect our political salvation. Then, says he, let us see to what extent the reform which the commonality ask would go, and we read, That, in ancient times, much the greatest part of the land was divided between the King, the military Barons, and the great Ecclesiastics, who, with the mesne Lords, and frank tenants, constituted the Legislature, consisting, on some occasions, of more than three thousand persons, and they assembled of themselves regularly twice in the year; but as a more general division of the lands took place, the tenants, *in capite*, became too numerous for all of them to assemble in person, and many of them being persons of mean birth and circumstances, the Barons refused, and disdained to associate with them, and therefore by degrees formed themselves into a distinct or upper chamber, constituting what has since been called the House of Lords. But it being (as Dr Robertson observes) a fundamental principle in the feudal constitution, that no Freeman could be governed or taxed, unless by his own consent; and as the numbers or circumstances rendered a personal attendance inconvenient to many, and impracticable to all, the mode was adopted of delegating a few as proxies for the rest; but all the great Barons continued to appear in person, and were summoned, as of old, by immediate writ from the Crown; the deputies, by writ to the sheriff of each county, directing him to cause so many Knights of the shire to be indifferently chosen *in pleno comitatu*, and returned to serve in Parliament for such county; this he took to be the origin of county representation, which continues much the same in manner and in form to the present time.

The establishment of communities and corporations was either coeval or soon followed, for as towns grew populous and wealthy, the inhabitants acquired personal freedom, and as they became subject to taxation or tallage, distinct from the counties, many of them were declared free boroughs, and representation immediately followed as of common right, for, being emancipated from vassalage, they acquired by degrees all the rights of freemen of the realm, one of the most valuable of which was, the distinguished privilege of a share in the legislature, by having a voice by themselves or deputies, in the formation of all laws by which they were bound; and Edward the First inserted in his writ of summons, as a fixed maxim of the English constitution, that a law to bind all, must be assented to by all, for, until the eighth year of Edward the Fourth, all corporations and boroughs possessed such a privilege, altho' many of them did not exercise it. The writs issued to the sheriffs directed them in general words to summon all the boroughs in their respective counties to elect members to Parliament; when this was done, the sheriffs severally made their report with these words, *nec sunt plures burgi intra balli quam meum*.

Mr de Lolme observes, that although the feudal system broke in upon us like a flood, the tide no sooner began to subside than the three-fold powers of the constitution arose, disclosing that region which was destined to be the seat of philosophy and civil liberty, the seeds of which, he says, were sown when the deputies of the nation, and of the whole nation, were admitted into Parliament. For until the eighth year of Edward the Fourth, the delegation to the Legislature seems rather to have been incidental to freedom, than proceeding from grace and fa-

vor from the Crown. We know that at county elections no Freeman, resident within the county, was denied the right of voting for his delegate, until the tenth of Henry the Sixth, when the act passed which strips that franchise to persons having freeholds of *40s. per annum*. And certain it is, that the people by their *progeny* constituted an important collateral branch of the government more than five hundred years ago, as appears by writs of election which are still extant; so that it should seem to a *compleat* or perfect representation they were originally entitled, and therefore, if any parliamentary reform was to be made in the plenitude of justice, and in the spirit of our ancient constitution, it ought to extend to an equal representation of the whole kingdom. In theory this was certainly desirable, but in practice he feared it would be found difficult, inexpedient, impolitic, and perhaps impracticable; if so, then, he contended, and he thought he could show, that the present representation, with all its imperfections, was full as good as any of the several proposed alterations would make it, (it were easy to discern which of them deserved the most attention) and at least the advantage of possessing a franchise better understood, than would be the case with any other representation for a century to come, was in favour of the present one. He thought the very agitating the question tended rather to damage than to repair the constitution; but as it was brought before them, he would offer his opinion on the subject, nor borrowed from any particular authors, but which he had adopted from the result of much practice, of some reading, and a good deal of enquiry. He said, that with respect to the introducing the democratical part of the Legislature, whether the change of circumstance in the continual flux of human affairs rendered it prudent and necessary, whether from the good intention of establishing a more permanent common interest between the representative and his immediate constituent, or from what other cause it arose, there were various and discordant opinions about, nor was it material to the present purpose; but in the eighth year of Edward the Fourth, the charter of Wenlock was granted, which is the first that contains an express clause for investing the burgesses of a particular town with such a privilege; and in the reign of Henry the Sixth, the town of Calais, in France, was directed to send a member to Parliament, and one Thomas Foster was returned, and sat in the House of Commons for that place. But as trade and population increased, it was found necessary to modify and restrict the delegation from the *boroughs* to the great council of the nation. Edward the Fourth privileged *Wenlock and Grafton*, Henry the Sixth created *Hertford*, *Hindon*, *Wootton*, *Basset*, *Stockbridge*, *Westbury*, and *Gatton*; Henry the Eighth privileged *Chester*, *Monmouth*, and *Wales*, adding at once thirty-one members to the House of Commons. Edward the Sixth added *Maidstone* and *St Albans*; Thirteen more boroughs were added by Q. Elizabeth; three more, and the Universities, by King James the First; four in the time of Charles the First; Newark by charter, and Durham, with Knights to that county, by act of Parliament, in the reign of Charles the Second. But as these boroughs were established, many others went to decay, several petitioned to be relieved from sending members to Parliament, alledging, that the expence of maintaining them was too heavy, for in those times each member received four shillings *per day* for his attendance, from his constituents; which according to the difference in weight and value of money at this period, and that, is equal to forty shillings a day now. It never was *unilately supposed*, that the affairs of this nation could be well conducted by my administration, unless they were enabled to procure a constant attendance to do the necessary business of Parliament, and to make a reasonable compensation to those who devoted their time and abilities to the service of the state. The theory of a Parliament, without placemen or dependants, is certainly good; but country gentlemen, bred in the school of luxury and ease, are not readily to be curtailed of their pleasures, and will not be deprived of them totally from November to July, to attend the routine of parliamentary business, which is frequently tedious, and seldom pleasant. The aid of men, versed in calculation, of those deep read in history, of others used to negociation, aid of such as are well versed in commercial matters, must be always required by the Ministers and by the House, and there should certainly be left the means of bringing them into Parliament for the public service, as well as those who are to do the official business of government. The origin of borough representation, he said, was the protection of trade; that of the *counties* the landed interest; but as every member for a *borough* must also have a landed estate of 300*l. per annum*; surely the country gentlemen have every protection which parliamentary representation ought to afford them, and there is no need of any alteration on their account. Besides, should we come to disseminate boroughs, almost inviolable dispute will arise, as to which are exceptionable, and which are not so. Since the disfranchisement of all revenue officers, he believed, the Crown had but a very inconsiderable interest in any of them. He thought there was no longer any danger of that influence to be feared by the most jealous of prerogative power, but it was time to take care that the aristocratical weight of property did not totally bear down the power of the Crown, and establish an influence much more destructive to the freedom of this country, by setting up the landed against the commercial interest, and this too in a commercial kingdom, which might end in overawing both the Crown and the people. It had been said, that amongst the impure boroughs, none were more so than such as had been put up to sale. Cricklade being one of those which had been found by a Committee to come under that description: What followed? Why, the right of voting for that borough was extended to the forty shillings a-year freeholders of four *chosen* hundreds, near it, and thus a Lord and great Commoner or two, to whom they are chiefly tenants, have the naming the members for Cricklade, as the inhabitants bear no proportion in numbers to the other voters, while all the weight of the taxes fall on the town. Thus, in a recent instance, have Parliament converted a free borough into the worst kind of burgage-tenure. How the constitution is improved by it, or the public benefited, he was at a loss to tell; but this he saw clearly was the sort of reform aimed at by many, and something similar to it by all who talked of moderate alteration in the representation, or, in other words, such alteration as would most increase their own power and influence, while it might serve to extend that riot, confusion, idleness, dissipation, ill-blood, or bad neighbourhood, which generally prevails at elections, and occasion the inhabitants of borough towns to live in constant enmity. He observed, that he had much more to say on the subject, but finding that the House was impatient for the question, he would conclude with this declaration, That he thought the motion of the Right Honourable

member tended rather to destroy, than to repair, the configuration of the country; wishing as he did, rather to be governed by the King of the country, and by a better King it never was governed, than by the Lords and great Commoners, and thinking too, by agreeing to the motion, it would only tend to support instead of uphold the rights of representation, he should vote for the order of the day.

Mr Rigby, in the course of his speech in the House of Commons, on Wednesday, when Mr W. Pitt's motion for a Parliamentary reform was under discussion, declared he thought the spirit of innovation had already been carried too far. The influence of the Crown, for instance, he was firmly persuaded, had been too much curtailed. The public could not but feel this, and would Ministers say, that they did not feel it, and feel it as a great inconvenience in the execution of the necessary business of Government? (Mr Fox nodded across the House, by way of signifying, that Ministers did not feel the influence of the Crown to have been too much diminished.) The Right Honourable Gentleman gives me a nod, (pursued Mr Rigby;) I know that here I shall, upon such a question, have no other answer than a nod; it would not do for those who, when in Opposition, were most clamorous within these walls for the diminution of the influence of the Crown, to own in the face of gentlemen whom they led away by such a clamour, that they feel the inconvenience they themselves occasioned; but I know they do, and I know the public feel it. I will prove my assertion—the public feel it at this hour very materially, in the want of a Board of Trade. Such a Board was never more necessary. Don't let any gentleman rise and tell me, that their business is directed by a special act of Parliament to be done by some of the Privy Council. Have any of the Privy Council sat once for such a purpose? No, not once. Are they likely to sit for that purpose? I, Sir, who have been a Privy Counsellor for upwards of twenty years, know that there is not a probability of their doing the business, much as it calls for attention at this moment. A worthy and noble friend of mine presided in that Council for many years: I mean the Duke of Bedford. Sir, when that noble Duke was at the head of the Council, I was a pretty constant attendant, and I was so from necessity: I was desired by the noble Duke to attend as a third person, otherwise there could not have been a Board made. This being the fact, will any gentleman say, that there is the smallest probability the Privy Council should discharge those duties, that a Board of Trade, composed of able men, (and of such men, I take it for granted, a Board of Trade will be composed, if the institution be revived under the present Administration) would discharge so much to the advantage of the public. I am as great an enemy to an improper or dangerous extension of the influence of the Crown as any man; but, Sir, I contend, that the influence of the Crown is as necessary an ingredient in the constitution, as the power of the Commons; and I trust and hope that the time is not far distant, when the influence of the Crown will be restored to its former necessary extent, in those particulars, in which the public at large feel a real injury from its diminution.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, May 10.

Portici, April 15.

THE last letters from Calabria, which were of the 5th instant, mention, that since the last great shock of the earthquake the 28th of March, several slight shocks have been felt, and that from some of the fissures in the earth (of which there are now many in Calabria) small ashes are emitted; and that a thick smoke issues from the mountain of Caulone, from which it is conjectured that a fresh volcano is opened there.

Vienna, April 26. On Friday morning his Imperial Majesty set out on his tour to the several fortresses in Hungary.

A very slight shock of an earthquake was felt last Tuesday morning in several parts of this city and its neighbourhood, but without occasioning the smallest damage. By letters from Comorn and other cities in Hungary, we learn, that on the same day repeated shocks of a similar nature were felt there, which caused a great alarm, and considerable damage to several of the public buildings, but with the loss of few or no lives.

War Office, May 3. 1783.

2d Troop of horse guards, Edward Pyott, Gent. is appointed to be Sub-Brigadier and Cornet, vice Thomas Sloeign.

2d Troop of horse grenadier guards, Cornet Thomas Ramson, of the 1st regiment of dragoons, to be Sub-Lieutenant, vice George James Riddell.

19th Regiment of dragoons, Charles Gaithik, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Edward Walbanke.

22d Regiment of dragoons, George Dickenson, Gent. to be Adj'tant, vice John Anderson.

1st Regiment of foot guards, Captain Francis Dundas to be Captain of a company, vice the Honourable Richard Fitz Patrick. Ensign William Dick to be Lieutenant, vice Francis Dundas. M. Dilney, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Dick.

Coldstream regiment of foot guards, Joseph Maddock, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Edward Webber.

5th Regiment of foot, Ensign William Meredith to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Hill.

7th Regiment of foot, Captain-Lieutenant Mungo Noble to be Captain of a company, vice John Rowland. Lieutenant Walter Cliffe to Captain-Lieutenant, vice Mungo Noble. Ensign Henry Newton, from 3d foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Walter Cliffe.

10th Regiment of foot, Ensign Ralph Bates to be Lieutenant, vice Nathaniel Kirkman.

24th Regiment of foot. Lieutenant John Fox, of the 68th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Reed.

33d Regiment of foot, —— Rowe, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Maxwell.

37th Regiment of foot, Brooke F. Westcott, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Robert Paffington. Serjeant-Major William Scott to be Quarter-Master, vice Charles Venters.

43d Regiment of foot, William Westmacott, Gent. to be Ensign, vice George Clerk.

47th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Francis Incledon, of the 87th regiment, to be Captain of a company, vice Poole England.

62d Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Richard O'Brien Boyle, of the 13th dragoons, to be Captain of a company, vice Richard Baily.

76th Regiment of foot, Ensign —— Brinley to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Alexander Macrae.

77th Regiment of foot, John Cannon, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John M. Intoft.

85th Regiment of foot, S. Eaton, Clerk, to be Chaplain, vice John Tickell.

86th Regiment of foot, Ensign —— Forster to be Lieutenant, vice — Ball.

87th Regiment of foot, Ensign Alexander Adams, of the 75th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Francis Incledon.

88th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant M. W. Peacocke to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William Bell. Ensign William Sneyd, of the 99th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice M. W. Peacocke.

90th Regiment, 4th battalion, Lieutenant D. M'Intosh, of the 3d battalion, to be Captain of a company, vice Alexander Shaw.

92d Regiment of foot, Lieutenant William Cockburns, of the 21st regiment, to be Captain of a company, vice William Wade.

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93d Regiment of foot, James Godin Bigot, Gent, to be Ensign, vi; & Arthur Kempland.
95th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant George Charles Brathwaite, of the 3d dragoons, to be Captain of a company, vice Frederick St John.
96th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Francis Drake to be Captain of a company, vice Richard Vere Drury.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Campbell, of the 20th regiment, to be Colonel in the East Indies only.
Honourable Horatio Walpole to be Secretary and Register to the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, vice Samuel Elwick.
James Putnam, Esq; to be Deputy Barrack-Master General in North America.
Thomas Aston Coffin, Esq; to be Paymaster of certain contingencies and extraordinaries in ditto.
James Lodge, Esq; to be General Storekeeper to the army in ditto.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD's, May 9.

The Jeanie, Gardiner, from Jamaica for New York, was taken off Sandy Hook.
The Vliegende Finch, Captain Peterson, from Alicante for Hamburg, laden with oil, is put into Portsmouth in distress.

From the London Papers, May 10.

L O N D O N .

This morning, about six o'clock, the remains of his Royal Highness Prince Octavius were privately interred in the royal vault in Westminster-Abbey. The corpse was attended by the Nobility in Waiting; but no formal procession was observed, on account of the minority of his Royal Highness.

The young Prince Mary is so well recovered, that she yesterday took an airing in a carriage to Richmond.

Doctor Franklin has written to a friend in London, informing him, "That the news of the peace had been received in America with infinite satisfaction, and that orders had been issued by Congress for a general thanksgiving."

As soon as the news of the peace was announced from authority in America, it was welcomed in General Washington's camp by a *feu de joie*.

A private letter from New York says, that many of the Hessian troops have determined to continue in America, where the Congress allotted them parcels of land in the back settlements, and allow them necessaries of life till they have cleared it, and made it fit for cultivation.

A letter from Philadelphia says, that there is such an intimacy now between General Washington and the English General, that they frequently visit each other.

Lord North's commission for a patent of peerage is to take its rise in the office of the Right Honourable Mr Fox, and the 4th of June (his Majesty's birth-day) is the time fixed on for his Lordship's promotion.

A letter from Berlin says, the King has been for some time past indefatigably employed in introducing various new manoeuvres in his military discipline, and that the probability of the Turks making Germany the theatre of war, has determined him to be prepared for leading a formidable army into the field upon the shortest notice, to oppose the Infidels, who, should they attempt any enterprize in this quarter, must be subtiltly by ravaging the countries through which they pass.

E D I N B U R G H .

Extract of a letter from London, May 8.

"It is thought, notwithstanding the contrary will be well concerted, that Sir Grey Cooper will keep his seat for Saltash. It is a Treasury borough. Mr Buller, the petitioning member, has, however, formed a strong interest in the Corporation, and will, it is said, about the House of Commons, make a desperate effort to emancipate it.

"The Due de Chartres is continually on his legs. He goes very plain, is athletic, and appears of an anticipated constitution, though not more than four or five-and-thirty. He generally wears a round chapeau, is a great jockey, and declares himself so delighted with the metropolis as to determine him to enlarge the scheme of his *petite tour* much more than he intended.

"The experiment is to be made for the raising of the Royal George next week. Ten men of war are to be employed for the purpose, and seventy cables are to be got under her, in order, with the assistance of the ships, to raise her afloat. The undertaking is solely at the expence of the projector, except in the article of the cables; and half the value of the ship, the reward of his success. The most experienced persons, however, doubt the possibility of so fortunate an event.

"An Irish gentleman of fortune proposed to the Admiralty, and came from Ireland solely for the purpose, to raise the above ship at his own expence, without any assistance from Government, provided, if he succeeded, the vessel should be his premium. The proposal was declined on account of the prior engagement; though the proposer also offered to state a scheme, to be also proved at his own expence, whereby men of war should be in future secured from such unfortunate accidents.

"The clearing the harbour of Antwerp is at this moment one of the first objects with his Imperial Majesty. He intends immediately to let an undertaker at work in order to effect it, which, if successful, would inevitably destroy the boasted consequence of Amsterdam.

"Despair, far from discouraging, has rather encreased Mr Pitt's determination to prosecute the scheme of parliamentary reform. He is resolved again to resume it in a more specific and less questionable shape.

"Mr Fox, in the debate on Wednesday, exhibited an extraordinary share of subtilty and keenness. He was equivocal in extreme, yet wore all the liberality of candour so artfully as to dupe a great many by his conduct. The point, however, on serious consideration, is given up, that he is as much the friend of the reform, as he is of every other measure that may answer the views of his interest.

"Mr Burke is totally on the decline. He, it may be said, has lost his dignity and popularity out. The most insignificant member in the House of Commons is heard with as much attention and respect.

"Mr Dempster's opinion on the reform had great influence. He is a man universally respected and admired, and no trifling degree of deference is paid to the purity and manliness of his sentiments; consequently his weight was a great acquisition in the opposite scale."

On Saturday the 10th current, was married at London, Captain James Frazer of Culduthel, to Miss Melicent Mackay, daughter of John Mackay, Esq; of Lancashire.

On Tuesday last, died at Dunkeld, Mr Walter Cargill merchant there.

John Henderson, Esq; late of Leiston, died at Haddington the 11th ult. His friends and relations will please accept of this notification of his death.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday last, the following Scots members voted for Mr Pitt's motion for reforming

the representation of the people, viz. Lord Advocate, Sir Thomas Dundas; Sir John Henderson, Mr Charles Dundas; Mr John Sinclair, and Mr Shaw-Stewart.

Friday the House of Lords determined the cause (being an appeal from the Court of Session,) in which the Magistrates and Town-Council of the city of Glasgow were appellants, and Mess. Murdoch, Warren, and Co, respondents; reversed the decree without costs.—Lord Mansfield declared, that the agreement with Munro was a device to elude the meaning of the Statute 28th Geo. II.—Counsel for the appellants, Henry Dundas, Esq; Lord Advocate; and Ilay Campbell, Esq; Solicitor-General; Mr Seton, Solicitor.—For the respondents, Mr Kenyon, and Mr Erskine, Solicitor, Mr Sprattwood.

Same day the bill for the preventing certain instruments from being required from ships belonging to the United States of America, and to give his Majesty for a limited time, certain powers for the better carrying on trade and commerce between the subjects of his Majesty's dominions and the inhabitants of the said United States, was read a third time in the House of Commons; after which Mr Fox immediately carried it up to the House of Lords, where it was read a first, second, and third time, and passed. It will receive the royal assent on Monday.

We are happy to be informed, that good flour has, for some days past, been retailing in the Town's granaries at 1s. per peck, which must prove a most seasonable relief to the poor of this place, when oat-meal is at the rate of 17d. per peck.

We hear from Banff, that the young gentlemen of that place, who have been performing plays for the benefit of the poor, have just finished their theatrical campaign. The plays were, the Recruiting officer, and the Reprisals, for two nights; Douglas and the Mock Doctor, two nights; and the Fatal Discovery, and Love a-la-mode, the last night. Several of the gentlemen might have trod a regular stage with credit; and the performance of the rest was in general above mediocrity. They have the satisfaction to reflect, that their labour has not been lost; for a fund has been thereby raised, from which the labouring poor of Banff will be supplied throughout the summer with meal at eight pence per peck.

We are assured, from the best authority, that James Campbell, a mariner, who was apprehended on Monday evening last, on suspicion of having committed a robbery in Leith Wynd, upon enquiry proved to be entirely innocent of that crime, and that his being apprehended proceeded from his being illaken for the person guilty.

The Committee for the relief of the Industrious Poor in Canongate, acknowledge the liberal contributions of a number of the inhabitants, by which they have been enabled, for these three months past, to grant a supply to upwards of five hundred families, many of whom, without such aid, must have been reduced to beggary, or to absolute want.

In a particular manner, they think it their duty to mention the following generous donations lately received, by which they are enabled to continue, for some time longer, that supply which is still so much wanted, viz. From Mess. Mansfield, Ramfay, and Co. Twenty Guineas, and from Sir William Forbes, James Hunter, and Co. Twenty Pounds.

The Committee have the pleasure to think, that the most faithful attention has been bestowed to the proper distribution of the money entrusted to their management.

Last week, two soldiers, in their way to Ayr, robbed a woman of her bundle, and afterwards cut her throat.

Extract of a letter from Ayr, May 10.

"The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here on Thursday the 8th current, by the Right Honourable Lord Braxfield. The Court had no criminal business for that day; but next morning proceeded to the trial of Andrew Telfair shoemaker in Port William, in the parish of Mochrum, andshire of Wigton, James Macmurray shoemaker there, Elisabeth Honnay his spouse, and Margaret Telfair sister of Andrew Telfair, accused of assembling a riotous mob, and seizing carts loaded with potatoes, which belonged to John Dunsmore Miller at Garlieston, forcibly carrying them off, in order to prevent their being shipped, and of attacking and beating the said John Dunsmore. The pannels having confessed their guilt, they were this day sentenced to be imprisoned in the tolbooth of Ayr, Andrew Telfair and James Macmurray for three months, and Elisabeth Honnay and Margaret Telfair for six weeks.

"They next proceeded to the trial of William Smith Comptroller or Deputy Comptroller of the Customs at Portpatrick. Margaret McCaul his servant, and Elizabeth McCaffery daughter of Thomas McCaffery in Stranraer; Smith was accused of giving papers to the church-door of Portpatrick, tending to raise mobs on account of alleged scarcity or dearth of meat, and of firing guns as a signal for ringing a bell to assemble the mob; and McCaffery and McCaul were accused of being active persons in the said mob, which seized a quantity of meal at Portree mill. McCaffery not having appeared, sentence of outlawry was pronounced against her; and Smith and McCaul having been found guilty and part of the crimes labelled, were this day sentenced to be imprisoned in the tolbooth of Ayr; Smith for four months, and McCaul for two months.

"There being no more business to come before the Court, it was adjourned till Tuesday morning, the last day of the ayre at this place, which ends the souther circuit."

Extract of a letter from Inverary, May 12.

"The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here on Thursday last, by the Right Hon. the Lord Kenner. The following was the business which came before his Lordship at this place:

"James Fullarton in Ballianlay, in the shire of Bute, prisoner in the tolbooth of Inverary, was tried on an indictment, at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, for breaking into the house of James McNeil, farmer in Rothesay, and from thence stealing between twenty and thirty pounds in money, in the month of March last. The Jury returned a verdict, whereby they all, in one voice, found him guilty; but, in respect of his youth, and other circumstances, they recommended him to mercy. He was sentenced to be hanged here upon Tuesday the 1st July next."

"Allan Cameron, and Alexander Cameron, alias Taylor, alias McLaughlan, late mariners on board a vessel called the Dreadnought, indicted at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, for assembling with others in a tumultuous and riotous manner, armed with muskets and other offensive weapons, and preventing and obstructing the officers of the revenue in the execution of their duty, having failed to appear, sentence of fugitation and outlawry was pronounced against them, and their moveables escheated to his Majesty's use."

MEMBERS for the ensuing GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
Borough of Wick.—Bailie Daniel Miller merchant in Canonbie, Ruling Elder.

S O U N D S H I P P I N G .

PASSED THE SOUND,
April 28. May and Nancy of Wemyss, Drybrough, from Memel, &c. Kirkcaldy, with grain.

29. Peggy of Dundee, Kidd, from Memel, for Montrose, ditto.

EARNSHAW, April 29. Wind S. S. W. WALTER WOOD.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, May 13. Leviathan, Eyde, from Arundale, with wood; Mally, Lighton, from Montrose, with goods; Good Intent, Millar, from Faversham, with oak bark; Grizel, M'iver, from Fasdale, with slates; Peggy and Jeffer, Burnet, from Yarmouth, with peat; Barber Jonge, Peters, from Strafford, with wheat and oats; Loveli Mary, Beaton, from London, with goods.

SAILED, Peggy, Clark, for Dundee, with goods; John and Roseman, Brown, for St Andrews, with slates and furniture.

A S S I Z E O F B R E A D ,

SET by the MAGISTRATES OF EDINBURGH, for the City and Liberties.—To take place on Monday the 19th of May cur.

A V O R D U P O I S .

Lib. oz. dr.

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STERLING.

lb. oz. dr.

1 7 6 o to be sold the

Household for 2 7

Half Peck Loaf

8 11 o and to be sold the

Household for 1 3

Quarter Loaf

4 5 8 and to be sold the

Household for 0 7

WHEATEN.

lb. oz. dr.

1 7 6 o to be sold the

Household for 1 11

Half Peck Loaf

8 11 o and to be sold the

Household for 0 11

Quarter Loaf

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FRENCH LANGUAGE AND MUSIC.

MISS BARCLAY, from PARIS, where she received a regular Education, from her infancy, to the time she was capable of teaching the FRENCH LANGUAGE grammatically, and with the true Pronunciation, intends opening PUBLIC and PRIVATE CLASSES for YOUNG LADIES, on the 1st of June, at her house, Wilkie's Land, back of the City Guard, third story. She humbly flatters herself, that the satisfaction she has already had the pleasure of giving, in this polite and necessary branch of Education in private, will be a sufficient inducement to Parents to intrust her with their Children in a Public School, where there will be nothing spoken but FRENCH.

She likewise proposes teaching MUSIC to such Young Ladies as may incline to be instructed in that genteel accomplishment.

LEMONS AND ORANGES,

TO be SOLD, by auction, in the cellars of ALLAN, STUART, and CO. Leith, upon Friday the 16th current, at four o'clock afternoon.

A L S O ,

12 Bags, and 2 Pockets of Fine STRONG HOPS.

Some FIGS and RAISINS, in baskets.

FLORENCE OIL in Jars, and a few Tierses FRENCH VINEGAR.

SEED POTATOES.

IMPORTED from Yorkshire, in the Sloop FERNET, Joshua Richardson master,

A Quantity of Fine Red-nosed Kidney POTATOES, for Seed, of a good quality; and are selling on board said vessel a little above the New Quay, Leith, at Nine Shillings Sterling per bushel, or Seven Pence per peck.

By Authority of the Honourable the Principal Officers and Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy.

To be SOLD by public auction, on Tuesday the 20th May 1783, and to continue every day till all is sold off, within his Majesty's Naval Store-yard at Leith.

A Very large assortment of all kinds of NAVAL STORES, consisting of Sails, Cables, Hawser, Coils of Ropes of all sizes, Hammocks, Bedding, Canvas, Nails, Leather, Oars, Tar, Oak and Elm Planks, Deals, and many other articles. Prized lists whereof will be ready to be delivered on Saturday the 20th current; and further information to be had by applying to John Thornton, his Majesty's naval store-keeper at Leith.

The soup to commence each day precisely at ten o'clock. The above are all new, and of the very best qualities; and being now divided into proper lots for sale, agreeable to the printed lists, any person may have an opportunity of seeing the same any day after tomorrow the 8th, previous to the sale, from ten to two o'clock;

And as a deposit of 45l. per cent. is to be made by the purchasers, all persons who attend the sale are to take notice thereof, and come prepared accordingly; and unless they shall be paid for and taken away by the end of thirty days, the deposit will be forfeited, and become the property of the Crown.

Leith, 7th May 1783.

FOR LONDON,

THE LOVELY MARY,

WILLIAM BEATSON Master,

LING in Leith Harbour, taking in goods,

and sails 24th May 1783.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffee-house, at Change Hours, mornings and evenings on board the ship, or at his house in Queen's Street, Leith.

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Lands in the County of Sutherland.

TO BE SOLD,

BY Authority of the Lords of Session, within the Parliament-house of Edinburgh, upon the 17th day of June 1783, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands of CAMBUSAVIE and others, belonging to Andrew Sutherland of Cambusavie, lying within the parish of Dornoch and the Sheriffdom of Sutherland.

The total gross rent of these lands amounts to 48l. 17s. 2d. Sterling, converting the vicinal at 10s. per holl, and the services at the usual rates of the country.

But the proprietor having no right to the teinds, one fifth of the gross rent is struck off on that account; and valuing the free rent at twenty-three years purchase, the upset-price of the lands is

1. 892 6 4 10-12ths

And the free teind of 6l. 19s. 10d. 5-12ths Sterling, being valued at five years purchase,

34 19 4 1-12th

Total upset-price of stock and teind, L. 927 5 8 11-12ths

The lands hold blench of the Countess of Sutherland.

Printed particulars of the rental and value may be seen in the hands of Alexander Mackenzie writer to the signet, and the articles of roup and title-deeds will be shown by him or by John Callander depute-clerk of session.

HOUSE and LANDS of ENOCHBANK.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Peter Mackenly writer in Glasgow, upon Wednesday the 21st May current, betwixt the hours of one and three afternoon.

The Lands of ENOCHBANK, Mansion house, Offices, and Garden, lying within ten minutes walk of the cross of Glasgow.

The house consists of 13 fire rooms, with light and dark closets. In the kitchen is a remarkably fine pump-well, the water greatly superior to any in the neighbourhood. There is a stable neatly fitted up, byres laundry, gardener's room, and washing house, completely finished, chaise house, house for poultry, and several other necessary conveniences; a little dovecot flocke. The garden consists of near an acre of ground, well inclosed, and having brick walls on the west and east sides; the walls covered with fruit trees of the very best kinds, all in flower, and in the most complete order. The garden and walls contain 103 fruit trees, besides a great number of gean and plum trees planted in the pleasure grounds, in which there is a canal, well stocked with fish, the banks of which are covered with different kinds of shrubs. The park to the north of the house is inclosed with double hedging, and verges of various kinds of wood. The garden is sown with all kinds of vegetables for a family; and the whole may be entered to the day of sale.

The articles of roup and progres of wits to be seen in the hands of James Hill writer in Glasgow.—The house and lands will be shown every day after Monday next, betwixt one and three afternoon.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by Public Roup, by authority of the Court of Session, before the Lord Ordinary officiating on the hills, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 18th June next, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon.

All and Hall the LANDS of MAINHOLM and BRAEHEAD, which belonged to the deceased Alexander Forsyth writer in Ayr, lying within the parish of St Evox, and the Sheriffdom of Ayr. The proven free rent of these lands, after deducting one-fifth for teinds, and 20l. Sterling of feu-duty, payable to Richard Oswald of Auchincruive, Esq; superior thereof, amounts to 39l. 15s. 9d. 8-12ths, and they are to be exposed at 989 l. 18s. 3d. being twenty-three years purchase of the free rent, and the privilege of purchasing the teinds, being valued at five years purchase. There is a good house on the lands, which is not valued; and there is coal in the ground.

ALSO, All and Hall the HOUSES in Sandgate of Ayr, with the pertinents which pertained to the said deceased Alexander Forsyth, and were possessed by Mrs Margaret Gardiner his widow; and John Ranking of Beech, the yearly-rent whereof is 19l. The houses hold burage of the town of Ayr, and are to be set up at thirteen years purchase, being 24l.

AS ALSO, an Héritable Bond granted by the deceased John McEkle late merchant in Ayr, to the said deceased Alexander Forsyth, for 40l. over some houses and rigs in the town of Ayr, dated 1st December 1774, payable at Whittingday thereafter, the whole annualments are due on this bond since the term of payment; and the bond is proven to be worth the principal sum, and whole interest due thereon; which, on the 20th June next, amounts to 96l. 3s. 10d. at which sum it is to be exposed.

The articles and conditions of roup will be seen in the hands of Mr Alexander Stevenson depute-clerk of Session, or of John Russel junior, clerk to the signet.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS IN KINTYRE, AND HOUSES IN CAMPBELTON.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament-house, Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 8th of July 1783, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon.

The Lands and other Subjects aftermentioned, belonging to Charles Macneal of Kilchrist, in the following Lots,

Lot I. The Lands of KILCHRIS F and CULANDUNE, lying in the parish of Campbelton, and shire of Argyle; the free rent whereof, after deduction of a proportion of feu-duty, stipend, and school-salary, is 36 l. 1s. 4d. 4-12ths Sterling; and the upset-price or proven value, at twenty-three years purchase, 1290 l. 14s. 5d. 8-12ths.

Lot II. The Lands of REUMALUCTRACH, comprehending Otoran, lying in the parish of Southend, and shire aforesaid; the free rent whereof (after deducing as above mentioned) is 23 l. 3s. 2d. 8-12ths; and the proven value at twenty-three years purchase, 532 l. 13s. 8-12ths Sterling.

Lot III. The Lands of KNOCKNAHAW, Change-house and pertinents, lying in fair part of Campbelton, and shire aforesaid; the Mill of Kilawan, alias Knocknahaw. The free rent of the lands (after deduction of a proportion of feu-duty, &c.) is 25 l. 14s. 9-12ths; and the proven value at twenty-three years purchase, 591 l. 3s. 6d. 8-12ths. The proven rent of the mill is 52l. and the value thereof 728 l. amounting both to the upset-price of 1319 l. 3s. 6d. 8-12ths Sterling.

Lot IV. The Houses in the town of Campbelton, gardens and pertinents presently possessed by Colonel Charles Campbell, William Templeton, and John Macmillan, and a Shop, now empty, formerly possessed by said John Macmillan; the free rent of which lot, (after deduction of a proportion of the feu-duty) is 37 l. 8s. 11d. 10-12ths; and the proven value, at ten years purchase, 574 l. 9s. 10d. 4-12ths.

Lot V. The Houses and Pertinents possessed by Lachlan Macneal, John Brolochan, and David Andrew, with a garret unoccupied, and the stane of a ruined house, 40 feet 6 inches in front, and 20 feet broad. The free rent whereof, (after deducing a proportion of feu-duty) is 18 l. 10s. 7d. 3-12ths; and the proven value, at ten years purchase, 185 l. 6s. 6-12ths Sterling.

Lot VI. The Houses and pertinents possessed by Duncan Ballantine, and Andrew Harvie; the free rent whereof (after deducing as aforesaid) is 20 l. 14s. 6d.; and the proven value, or upset-price, at ten years purchase, 207 l. 5s. Sterling.

Lot VII. The Houses and pertinents possessed by Alexander Macdonald, Hector Kelly, Alexander Macmath, Donald Macmillan, Charles Macneal, and Donald Mactaggart's heirs; and the Stance of three houses become ruinous, consisting of 76 feet in front, and 20 feet broad; the free rent whereof (after deducing as aforesaid) is 20 l. 8s. 11d. 11-12ths; and the proven value, at ten years purchase, 204 l. 9s. 12d. 8-12ths Sterling.

The three first Lots hold feus of Hector Macneal of Losit; and the other four lots hold feus of the Duke of Argyle.

The articles of sale and title-deeds may be seen by applying to William Dick writer to the signet, or at the office of Alexander Stevenson depute clerk of Session. And information as to other particulars may be got from Niel Macgibbon writer in Inverary, or Duncan Campbell writer in Campbelton.

DINBURGH : Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and sold at their Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.—The price as follows: viz. 46s. 6d. per annum, when sent by post; 42s. 6d. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37s. 6d. when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3d.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN, THE LANDS and ESTATE of MELROSS.

with the Mill and Muitures thereof, lying in the parish of Gamrie, and shire of Banff, consisting of

	A.	R.	F.
Arable Land,	706	2	29
Improvable Ground,	324	0	3
Pasture,	663	1	16
Total Scots measure,	1693	73	38

This estate, from the long absence of the proprietor, has been little attended to by him, but is a most desirable subject for improvement. It lies pleasantly on the sea-coast, within two miles of the town of Banff, and still nearer to Down and Gantfenton, which gives it the command of manure, and affords ready markets for the produce. In general, the soil is rich, the climate early, the unimproved ground level and well adapted for the plough, and the whole is plentifully supplied with fuel, in virtue of a terriere over the neighbouring moles of fishery.

The present free rent, compared to the extent and value of the subject, is uncommonly low. After deduction of public burdens, it is only 212 l. 19s. 7d. 4-12ths Sterling, including the conversion of 120 holls and half a peck of meal at 10s. per holl; but, in the course of the current leases, some rises will take place; and nothing is stated, and owing to the want of hands, little is at present drawn, for a quarry of very fine blue flax, which formerly yielded 40l. a year, and may now be again brought to full greater advantage.

The mansion-house and offices, built by the late proprietor, are neat and commodious, the marches clear, the roads good, and the country cheap; and the lands, which are held of the Crown, afford a freehold qualification in the county of Banff; so that, altogether, a more complete property, for its extent, can seldom appear in the market.

The tacks, with an exact plan of measurement, are in the hands of John Reid writer in Banff, who will show the grounds and furnish rentals, which, with an inventory of the progres, may also be had from Andrew Stuart junior, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, who has full powers to sell.

Judicial Sale of the Estate of CRAIGIE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under authority of the Court of Session, before the Lord Ordinary upon the Bills for the time, within the Session-house at Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 2d day of July 1783, at four o'clock afternoon;

The LANDS and ESTATES of CRAIGIE and OTHERS, which belonged to Sir Thomas Wallace Dunlop of Craigie, Bart. lying in the county of Ayr, consisting of the following parcels and lots, viz.

PARCEL I.

The Barony of CRAIGIE, and Teinds thereof, containing twenty-four farms, in the parish of Craigie, with a house, gardens, and others, in the town of Ayr, held of the Prince, and the farm of Byrehill, in the parish of Symington. The proven free rent of this parcel, (after deduction of minister's stipends and schoolmaster's salaries, and after a proper defalcation from the rent of Byrehill), in respect that the proprietor has not right to the teinds of that farm, is 284 l. 12s. 8d. 3-12ths. And the proven value and upset-price of this parcel is fixed at 20,278 l. 10s. Sterling.

The barony of Craigie is held blench of the Prince, and the farm of Byrehill is held blench of the Duke of Hamilton.

The valued rent of the barony, exclusive of Byrehill, is 80l. 14s. 4d. Scots, and the following farms in that barony are returned, viz. High Langside to two merks, Laigh Langside to two merks, Burnbank to 5l. and Langsider to 1l. 10s. Scots of old extent; and the valued rent of these being deducted, the remainder of the barony stands valued at 512l.

The tenants pay one half of the fees, without allowance.

The patronage of the parish of Craigie goes along with this parcel.

PARCEL II.—VASSALAGE LANDS in the parishes of Craigie and Mauchline, held feu under the proprietor of the barony of Craigie, viz.

The lands of Burnflat of Cambuscan, feued by William Hood at

1. 0 2 0 4-12ths

The remainder of Cambuscan, the lands of Nightree, Boreland, and Nodheil, and others feued by William Campbell of Nether Place, Esq; at

4 1 8

The valued rent of Mr Campbell's property lands is 42l. 4s. Scots.

The lands of Cairnhill, Mofside, &c. feued by William Wallace of Cairnhill, Esq; at

3 0 0

Mr Wallace of Cairnhill's lands are rated at 725l.

Scots: one farm whereof, viz. Mofside, is rated at 14l. 7s. 3d. valued rent, and is returned to 40s. Scots old extent.

The lands of Dalshannan, feued by James Campbell at

0 6 3

The lands of Adamhill, feued by John Campbell of Wellwood at

2 1 8

Adamhill is returned to a five pound land of old extent.

The lands of Kempastle, feued by J. Brown, Esq; at

0 11 1 4-12ths

The lands of Inchgorig (100l. valued rent) feued by Sir William Cunningham at

0 3 4

Sum feus-duties, L. 8 6 0 8-12ths

All these superiories are held blench of the Prince, and comprehend estates of considerable value, part of them now in non-entry.

The upset-price of this parcel is 249l. 1s. 8d. being thirty years purchase of the feus-duties.

PARCEL III.—The Barony of SANQUHAR, and Teinds thereof, containing 18 farms in the parish of St Quivox. The proven free rent of this parcel, after deduction of minister's stipend and schoolmaster's salary, is 428l. 17s. 3d. 6-12ths, and the proven value and upset-price thereof is fixed at 13,421l. 3s. 6d. Sterling.

The barony of Sanquhar is held blench of the Prince.

The following farms, part of that barony, are returned, viz. Sanquhar Lindsay, to 3l. Wefer Sanquhar to 5l. Clune or Cloan to 5l. of old extent.

PARCEL IV.—VASSALAGE LANDS in the parishes of St Quivox and Dundonald, held feu and blench under the proprietor of the barony of Sanquhar, viz.

Lot 1. Easter Sanquhar or Fullshawood, held blench by Richard Oswald, Esq;

2 18 4 2-12ths

Lot 2. Sheiklerfe and Preflickshaw, feued by the late Charles Dalrymple, Esq; at

2 4 5 4-12ths

Lot 3. Lands of Sandiford, and others, feued by Robert Wallace, Esq; at

2 4 5 4-12ths

Lot 4. Loans of Robertson, feued by William Fullarton, Esq;

2 4 5 4-12ths

All these lands hold blench, and feu of the Prince, and pay of blench and feus-duty, for shielders, (Deduce)

0 8 10 9-12ths

Feus-duty remaining free,

The proven values and upset prices of this parcel, are 30 years purchase of the above-remaining feus-duties.

Additional value put to this parcel, on account of the superiority of Easter Sanquhar, returned to a ten pound land of old extent.

Ditto, upon the superiority of Sheiklerfe and Preflickshaw, returned to a ten pound land of old extent.

Ditto upon the superiority of Loans of Robertson, with the office of Ballykil of Kingscale, and the right of presentation of eight pensioners to the hospital.

60 0 0

Sum, L. 592 10 5

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